
Self-Assessment Questions

1. According to the Manual, functions that technicians are generally allowed to perform include:
 - a. Receive oral prescriptions from prescribers.
 - b. Tell patients how to use their medication.
 - c. Receive refill request from patients over the telephone.
 - d. Recommend over-the-counter medications.
2. The agency that supervises the development, testing, purity, safety and effectiveness of prescription and over-the-counter medications is known as the:
 - a. Board of Pharmacy.
 - b. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC).
 - c. Federal Trade Commission (FTC).
 - d. Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA).
 - e. Food and Drug Administration (FDA).
3. Which of the following is true regarding pharmacy department security?
 - a. All entrance and exit doors to the pharmacy department must be closed.
 - b. Schedule II, III and IV medications must be stored in a safe or locked in a secure cabinet.
 - c. Employees from other parts of the store and sales representatives are allowed in the prescription department as long as the pharmacy is not too busy.
 - d. The pharmacy department's hours must always be the same as the hours for the rest of the store.
4. State boards of pharmacy:
 - a. Regulate prices of prescription drugs.
 - b. Supervise the development, testing, purity, safety, and effectiveness of prescription and OTC medications.
 - c. Represent the interest of pharmacists to the state legislature and other state agencies.
 - d. Regulate the manufacturing of controlled substances.
 - e. Are responsible for protecting their citizens' health and welfare with regard to pharmacy services.

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5. A pharmacy technician's job description should include all of the following EXCEPT:
- Job title.
 - Salary range.
 - General responsibilities.
 - Specific responsibilities including internal and external contacts.
6. Sublingual tablets are:
- Intended to be chewed before swallowing.
 - Placed under the tongue.
 - Placed in the area between the cheek and gums.
 - Coated to prevent them from dissolving in the stomach.
 - Powdered material mixed with a sticky liquid, such as sugar syrup, and rolled into a small round pill.
7. Which of the following liquid dosage forms contain a mixture of oil and water?
- Spirits.
 - Elixirs.
 - Emulsions.
 - Suspensions.
 - Tinctures.
8. Which of the following statements is TRUE of child-resistant closures?
- Child-resistant closures are required by the Food and Drug Administration.
 - Only patients may request not to receive child-resistant closures.
 - Nitroglycerin sublingual tablets are not required to be dispensed in bottles with child-resistant closures.
 - All prescription medications must be dispensed in child-resistant closures.
9. When a pharmacist dispenses a Voluntary Formulary product when a prescription is written for a brand-name product, the pharmacist shall label the prescription with
- the generic name.
 - the brand name.
 - the generic name followed by the words "generic for," followed by the brand name of the drug for which the prescription was written.
 - the brand name of the product prescribed followed by the generic name in parentheses.

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10. Which of the following is a piece of information indicated by the NDC number?
 - a. The expiration date.
 - b. The package size.
 - c. The lot number.
 - d. The average wholesale price (AWP).
 11. Which schedule contains some medications that may be obtained without a prescription?
 - a. C-II
 - b. C-III
 - c. C-IV
 - d. C-V
 - e. C-VI
 12. Inventories of controlled substances must be taken at least every
 - a. month.
 - b. six months.
 - c. year.
 - d. two years.
 - e. three years.
 13. According to Virginia law, if an emergency prescription is received by telephone for a Schedule II drug, the prescriber must provide a written, signed prescription within:
 - a. 2 days.
 - b. 3 days.
 - c. 4 days.
 - d. 7 days.
 - e. 10 days.
 14. In which controlled substance schedule is Tylenol® with Codeine (acetaminophen/codeine) classified?
 - a. C-II.
 - b. C-III.
 - c. C-IV.
 - d. C-V.
 - e. C-VI.

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15. Which of the following is true regarding the storage of Schedule II medications in Virginia pharmacies?
- a. C-II medications must always be stored in a locked safe.
 - b. C-II medications must be stored separately from C-III through VI medications.
 - c. C-II medications may be dispersed on the shelves with C-III through VI medications.
 - d. C-II medications should be stored so that they are accessible only to the pharmacist.

For each of the following prescriptions, write out the directions for use as you would put them on a prescription label:

- 16. 3 gtts as qid x 5 days
 - 17. 1 tsp qid
 - 18. App aff area hs
 - 19. 2 caps stat, 1 tid
 - 20. 1 gtt ou hs
 - 21. \overline{ss} tsp tid x 10 days
 - 22. 1 tab tid pc
 - 23. 1 puff qid prn
 - 24. 1 supp rect prn nausea
 - 25. 1 tab qod for heart
26. What directions should be typed on the prescription label?
Cyclobenzaprine 10 mg tabs
Sig: 20 mg qid x 5 days
27. A DDS may prescribe medication used to treat:
- a. Back pain.
 - b. Athlete's foot.
 - c. Eye infections.
 - d. Toothaches.
 - e. Two or more of the above.
28. All the following are required to be on a prescription except:
- a. Patient's date of birth.
 - b. Patient's name.
 - c. Medication name.
 - d. Directions for use.
 - e. Prescriber's name.

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29. How should the following directions be typed on a prescription label?
Sig: gtts ii ad tid UD
- a. Instill two drops in the right ear three times a day as directed.
 - b. Instill two drops in the right eye three times a day as directed.
 - c. Instill two drops in each eye three times a day as needed.
 - d. Instill two drops in each ear three times a day as needed.
 - e. Instill two drops in left eye three times a day as needed.
30. When written on a prescription blank, the letters “ad” stand for:
- a. As directed.
 - b. Up to.
 - c. Distilled water.
 - d. Before dinner.
 - e. After dinner.
31. How should the following directions be typed on a prescription label?
Sig: i tab qd AM HBP
- a. Take one tablet four times each morning for high blood pressure.
 - b. Take one tablet every four days in the morning for high blood pressure.
 - c. Take one tablet every day in the morning for high blood pressure.
 - d. Take one tablet every other morning for high blood pressure.
 - e. None of the above.

Answer the questions about the following prescriptions:

32. R_x Proventil® Syrup
Sig: ii tsp qid
Disp. 8 oz.
- a) What is the daily dose?
 - b) How long will the prescription last?
33. R_x Depakene® 250 mg tabs
Sig: 0.5 gm qid for one month
- What quantity should be dispensed?

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34. R_x Prednisone 5 mg
Sig: 2 tabs qid x 2 days
2 tabs tid x 2 days
2 tabs bid x 2 days
1 tab tid x 2 days
1 tab bid x 2 days
Then stop.
Qty qs

What quantity should be dispensed?

35. R_x Bactrim® Susp
Sig: 5 ml qid for 10 days

a) What quantity should be dispensed?

b) In what size bottle should this prescription be dispensed?

36. R_x Cyclobenzaprine 10 mg tabs
Sig: 20 mg qid x 5 days

What quantity should be dispensed?

37. A formula for 1 L of a liquid pharmaceutical calls for 0.25 grams of methylparaben, a preservative. Approximately how many mg of this preservative are needed to make 1 pint of the liquid?
- a. 0.118 mg.
 - b. 118 mg.
 - c. 11.8 mg.
 - d. 75 mg.

38. R_x Proventil® Syrup
Sig: ii tsp qid
Disp. 8 oz

How many days supply will be dispensed?

- a. 2 days.
- b. 4 days.
- c. 6 days.
- d. 12 days.
- e. None of the above.

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39. 9.2 g equals:
- a. 920 mg.
 - b. 9,200 mg.
 - c. 92,000 mcg.
 - d. 920,000 mcg.
 - e. Two of the above.
40. One cubic centimeter (cc) is equal to:
- a. 0.001 liter.
 - b. 0.01 liter.
 - c. One milliliter.
 - d. 1000 milliliters.
 - e. Two of the above.
41. One pint equals:
- a. 16 fluid oz.
 - b. 12 fluid oz.
 - c. 473 ml.
 - d. Two of the above.
 - e. None of the above.
42. When you are busy working with one patient and notice that several others are now waiting at the prescription counter, you should:
- a. Finish working with the patient as fast as possible and then work as quickly as possible with each of the other patients.
 - b. Ask the pharmacist to wait on the patients.
 - c. Suggest that the patients come back later when it is not quite so busy.
 - d. Ask the patient with whom you are working to wait while you see if anyone else has something more important.
 - e. Acknowledge the patients' presence and let them know that you will wait on each of them soon.
43. Research shows that when people speak, most of the message is carried by:
- a. Words.
 - b. Tone of voice.
 - c. Posture and gestures accompanying the words.
 - d. Physical appearance.

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44. Which of the following excuses are acceptable when a mistake has been made?
- a. Being busy.
 - b. New employees.
 - c. Short-staffed pharmacy department.
 - d. Any of the above are acceptable as long as they are honest.
 - e. None of the above: you should never make excuses for a mistake.
45. Which of the following telephone calls should NOT be handled by a pharmacy technician?
- a. Patients calling to transfer existing prescriptions to the pharmacy.
 - b. Patients calling in refills.
 - c. Patients who have no more refills and ask you to call their doctor.
 - d. Prescribers' calls.
 - e. Technicians can handle all of these calls.
46. According to the Manual, which of the following is true regarding use of the telephone?
- a. Answer the telephone before it rings a second time.
 - b. Finish the job you are doing before answering the telephone.
 - c. When answering the telephone, identify your store, your department, your name, and your position.
 - d. Minimize the time it takes to talk on the telephone by reminding the caller that you are very busy.
47. Acknowledgement signatures from patients
- a. are needed before a pharmacist can fill a prescription
 - b. must be collected utilizing a specific form designed by the Department of Health and Human Services
 - c. can be collected in a variety of ways, including electronically
 - d. None of the above
48. The rule "minimum necessary" as used in this chapter refers to:
- a. the least amount of medication that should be dispensed at any one time
 - b. providing the least amount of protected health information as necessary to complete the task at hand
 - c. the least amount of money a patient should be charged for pharmacy services provided
 - d. none of the above

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49. Under the privacy rule, patients have a right to:
- Access their protected health information (PHI)
 - Request that they be contacted at work, rather than at home for confidential reasons
 - Both (a) and (b) are correct
 - None of the above
50. The penalties under the HIPAA privacy rule
- provide for civil and criminal penalties that include both fines and jail time
 - only pertain to the pharmacy and not the individual
 - are enforced by the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU)
 - none of the above
51. Which of the following statements regarding HIPAA privacy rule is false?
- A pharmacy may deny a patient's request to amend their PHI
 - Incidental disclosures occur every time PHI is accidentally disclosed to someone other than the patient
 - Under the privacy rule, it is up to the pharmacist to use professional judgment before disclosing PHI to a caregiver
 - Under HIPAA, an employee cannot be penalized criminally for violating the Privacy Rule.
52. Pharmacy computer systems perform a number of checks to alert pharmacists to potential problems. Which of the following is generally NOT detected by the computer?
- Prescription is being refilled too early.
 - Patient is allergic to a prescribed medication.
 - Directions on prescription are incorrect.
 - Medication causes a problem with patient's disease state.
 - Medication interacts with other medications the patient is taking.
53. To dispense 100 ml of a liquid medication, you should use a:
- 1-ounce bottle.
 - 2-ounce bottle.
 - 4-ounce bottle.
 - 6-ounce bottle.
 - Any size of bottle—the size does not matter as long as correct amount of medication is dispensed.

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54. A contraindication is a:
- a. Direction by a pharmacist or physician that the patient should stop taking a certain prescription medication.
 - b. Computer alert indicating that the patient is getting a prescription too soon.
 - c. Situation in which the effect of one medication is changed by another medication that a patient is taking at the same time.
 - d. Symptom or medical condition which indicates the inappropriateness of a form of treatment that would otherwise be advisable.
55. A prescription label must contain:
- a. The patient's address.
 - b. The pharmacy's address.
 - c. The prescriber's address.
 - d. The date the physician wrote the prescription.
 - e. All of the above.
56. Reconstituted products:
- a. Must have a "shake well" label.
 - b. Are usually reconstituted with tap water.
 - c. Must have a "keep refrigerated" label.
 - d. Are often reconstituted when placed on the shelf so they will be ready when a prescription is received.
 - e. All of the above.
57. Which of the following may sometimes be returned to the pharmacy for reuse in Virginia?
- a. Medication dispensed in traditional prescription vials.
 - b. Medications dispensed in unit-dose packages.
 - c. Controlled substances dispensed in punch cards.
 - d. None of the above may be returned for reuse.
 - e. All of the above may be returned for reuse.
58. If the manufacturer's label has an expiration date of December 31, 2005, and you repackage the medication into unit-dose containers on December 31, 2004, using USP-NF Class B packaging materials, the expiration date that you would put on the unit-dose package is
- a. December 31, 2005.
 - b. December 31, 2004.
 - c. June 30, 2005.
 - d. March 31, 2005.
 - e. September 30, 2005.

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59. When medications are repackaged into unit-dose containers, each dose must be labeled with the
- Medication's name and strength.
 - Patient's name.
 - Date the medication was repackaged in the unit-dose container.
 - Name of the person responsible for repackaging.
60. Which of the following is NOT a requirement for repackaging a medication?
- The label must identify the contents completely and precisely.
 - The container must protect the medication from harmful effects of the environment.
 - The container must protect the medication from breaking.
 - The container must include some type of compliance aid.
 - The container must not interact chemically with the medication.
61. According to the Manual, written records for each batch of medication repackaged by a pharmacy should contain all the following information except:
- The quantity prepared.
 - Date of repackaging.
 - Directions for use.
 - Name of the medication.
 - Lot number of the medication.
62. Administration of medication into a patient's vein all at once (rather than over several hours or days) is known as a(n):
- SubQ injection.
 - IM injection.
 - IV push.
 - Continuous infusion.
 - TPN.
63. Filter needles are used when:
- Reconstituting powdered medication in a vial.
 - A laminar-flow hood is not available and medication must be compounded on a tabletop.
 - The medication being compounded is not sterile.
 - Medication from an ampule is used.
 - The needle has been used previously.

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64. A TPN is a type of:
- a. IM injection.
 - b. SQ injection.
 - c. Large-volume parenteral.
 - d. Small-volume parenteral.
 - e. Diluent.
65. Labels prepared by the pharmacy for sterile products include all of the following except:
- a. Diluent name and volume.
 - b. Stability expiration date and time.
 - c. Date and time medication is to be administered.
 - d. Technician's initials.
 - e. All of the above are included on the label.
66. Small-volume parenterals are:
- a. Designed to prevent the patient from dehydrating.
 - b. Designed to provide the patient's nutritional needs.
 - c. Often delivered as "piggybacks" along with large volume fluids.
 - d. Generally used to specify the rate of administration.
 - e. Both b and c.

Answers

- 1) c
- 2) e
- 3) a
- 4) e
- 5) b
- 6) b
- 7) c
- 8) c
- 9) c
- 10) b
- 11) d
- 12) d
- 13) d
- 14) b
- 15) c
- 16) Place (or Instill) three (3) drops into the left ear four times daily for five days.
- 17) Take one (1) teaspoonful four times a day.
- 18) Apply to the affected area at bedtime.
- 19) Take two (2) capsules now, then one capsule three times daily.
- 20) Place (or instill) one (1) drop into each eye at bedtime.
- 21) Take one-half (1/2) teaspoonful three times daily for ten days.
- 22) Take one (1) tablet three times daily after meals.
- 23) Inhale one (1) puff four times daily as needed.
- 24) Insert one (1) suppository rectally as needed for nausea.
- 25) Take one (1) tablet every other day for heart.
- 26) Take two (2) tablets four times a day for five days. (This will be easier for the patient than saying "take 20 mg")
- 27) d
- 28) a
- 29) a
- 30) b
- 31) c
- 32a.) $.5 \text{ ml/tsp} \times 2 \text{ tsp} \times 4 \text{ doses/day} = 10 \text{ ml} \times 4 \text{ doses/day} = 40 \text{ ml}$
- 32b.) $.8 \text{ oz} \times 30 \text{ ml/oz} = 240 \text{ ml dispensed} / 40 \text{ ml used per day} = 6 \text{ days}$
- 33.) $.05 \text{ gm/dose} \times 4 \text{ doses/day} \times 30 \text{ days} = 60 \text{ gm}$
 $60 \text{ gm} \div 0.25 \text{ gm/tab} = 240 \text{ tablets}$

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- 34.) 2 tabs/dose x 4 doses/day x 2 days = 8 tabs/day x 2 days = 16 tabs
2 tabs/dose x 3 doses/day x 2 days = 6 tabs/day x 2 days = 12 tabs
2 tabs/dose x 2 doses/day x 2 days = 4 tabs/day x 2 days = 8 tabs
1 tab /dose x 3 doses/day x 2 days = 3 tabs/day x 2 days = 6 tabs
1 tab /dose x 2 doses/day x 2 days = 2 tabs/day x 2 days = 4 tabs
Dispense: 46 tabs total
- 35a.) 5 ml/dose x 4 doses/day x 10 days = 200 ml
- 35b.) 200 ml ÷ 30 ml/oz = 6.7 oz
Therefore, use an eight ounce bottle (the smallest size that will hold 200 ml).
- 36.) 2 tabs/dose x 4 doses/day x 5 days = 40 tablets
- 37.) b
- 38.) c
- 39.) b
- 40.) e
- 41.) d
- 42.) e
- 43.) c
- 44.) e
- 45.) d
- 46.) c
- 47.) c
- 48.) b
- 49.) c
- 50.) a
- 51.) d
- 52.) c
- 53.) c
- 54.) d
- 55.) b
- 56.) a
- 57.) b
- 58.) c
- 59.) a
- 60.) d
- 61.) c
- 62.) c
- 63.) d
- 64.) c
- 65.) e
- 66.) c